Advancing the District-Scale Minas Americas Global Alliance Magnetic Rare Earths Discovery in Brazil_

January 2026

verde AGRITECH

TSX: **NPK** | OTCQX: **VNPKF**

Cautionary note_

If you are risk averse don't buy our stock. Don't rely on anything in this presentation.

This presentation contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (together, FLI) within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. FLI herein includes, but is not limited to, statements regarding: the Company's strategy and objectives; the nature, scope, timing and success of exploration, trenching and drilling programs at the Minas Americas Global Alliance rare earths project in Brazil; metallurgical test work (including ion-exchange/ionic-adsorption and ANSTO programs) and expected recoveries; the preparation, timing and results of any mineral resource estimate and any preliminary economic assessment (PEA); the design, construction, commissioning, expansion or performance of facilities; receipt of environmental and other regulatory approvals and permits; production levels, product quality and market acceptance; business model, costs, capital requirements, sources and uses of funds; and sales targets or other illustrative outcomes (including any discussion of multi-year product tonnage targets). Statements regarding the Company's potash and related products and their commercialization in Brazil are also FLI. Such FLI reflects management's current expectations and assumptions and is provided as of the date of this presentation, October 21, 2025.

Assumptions. Material assumptions underlying the FLI include, among others: the availability of financing on acceptable terms; the availability of equipment, laboratories and skilled personnel; successful execution of planned exploration and metallurgical programs; the representativeness of sample results; the continuity of mineralization; the timing of, and ability to obtain, required permits, licenses, land access and other approvals; general economic, market and political conditions in Brazil; commodity prices (including REE pricing) and exchange rates; demand for the Company's products; and the accuracy of current technical data and models.

Risks. FLI is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. These include, without limitation: failure to obtain or maintain required permits and approvals; exploration, development, operating and metallurgical risks (including that test work may not translate to commercial recoveries, or that deleterious elements may be encountered at scale); changes to plans, budgets or timelines; results of drilling that differ from current expectations; cost inflation and supply-chain constraints; commodity-price and currency volatility; competition; environmental, health and safety risks; community and stakeholder relations; infrastructure and logistics risks; reliance on third-party laboratories and contractors; ability to recruit and retain personnel; financing and liquidity risks; and the other risks described under "Risk Factors" in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form and in its other continuous disclosure filings available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+. Nothing in this presentation guarantees that any targeted sales volumes (including illustrative targets such as 25 million tonnes) will be achieved.

FOFI/Financial Outlook. To the extent this presentation includes "future-oriented financial information" or a "financial outlook" (together, FOFI) within the meaning of Canadian securities laws (including, without limitation, illustrative production, revenue, cost, margin or capital figures), such FOFI is provided to illustrate the potential context and scale of the Company's business and project plans and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Actual results may vary materially. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any FOFI except as required by applicable law. No undue reliance; qualification. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on FLI. Although management believes the assumptions and expectations reflected in the FLI are reasonable as of the date hereof, there can be no assurance that they will prove correct. All FLI in this presentation is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary note. Updating policy. Except as required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not undertake to update any FLI contained in this presentation whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Currency. Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar figures are in Canadian dollars. Additional information. Further information, including risk factors and technical reports (e.g., the Company's May 26, 2022 PFS), is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ and on the Company's website.

Qualified Person. This scientific and technical information in this presentation has been reviewed and approved by José Márcio Matta Machado Paixão, FAusIMM, who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 and is independent of the Company within the meaning of NI 43-101. Mr. Paixão has verified the data disclosed herein by reviewing laboratory certificates, QA/QC performance (blanks/CRMs/duplicates) and analytical procedures.

Investment highlights_

1. **Strategic location:** Our new rare earths project is based in Minas Gerais, Brazil, located near major cities, with excellent access to infrastructure and a skilled workforce and strong government support.

2. **District scale project:** The new rare earths project offers future growth opportunities within underexplored land package, building long-term value through exploration and resource identification.

3. **Near-term self-funded growth:** Near-term exploration program to be funded from Verde's current balance sheet, which has C$11.5 million in cash and receivables.

4. **High-grade magnetic rare earth discovery:** 75 surface/trench samples average magnetic rare earth oxides ("MREO") 743 ppm, with 54/75 ≥400 ppm, 22/75≥1,000 ppm and 7/75 ≥1,500 ppm MREO.

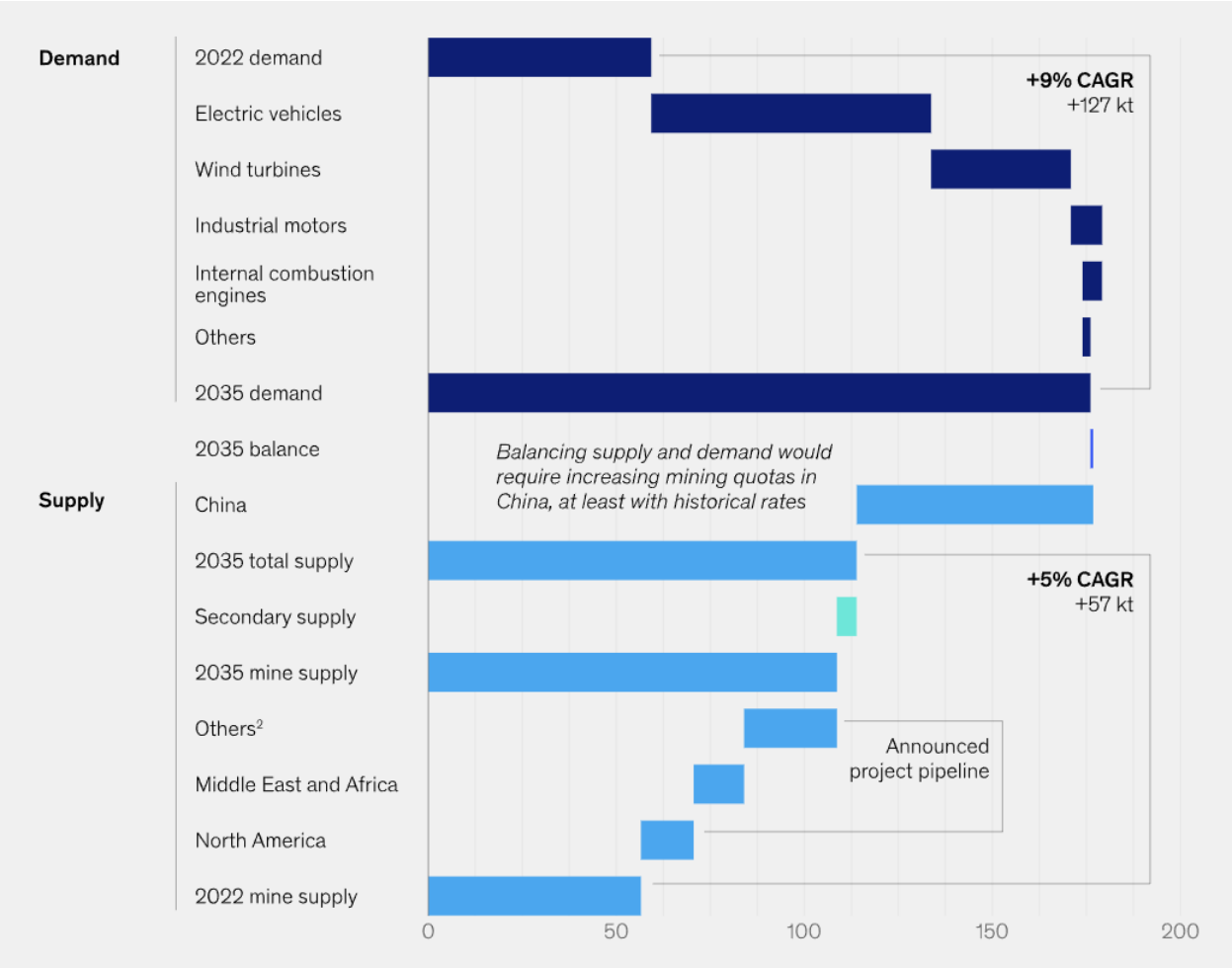
5. **Near-term catalysts:** complete mobilization of 3rd rig; confirm ionic clay mineralization and impurities; provide drilling update and results; release ANSTO test; and publish MRE and PEA.

About Verde Agritech_

Verde Agritech is advancing a District-Scale ***Magnetic Rare Earths Discovery – the Minas Americas Global Alliance Project*** **– in** Brazil .

We are a **proven mineral explorer focused on repeating past successes** by advancing our new rare earths project in Brazil. This experience will be leveraged to systematically de-risk the Minas Americas Global Alliance project from discovery and exploration, through development and permitting and into production.

Magnet rare earths demand and supply_



- Global demand for magnetic rare earth elements is projected to triple—from 59 kilotons in 2022 to 176 kilotons by 2035 driven by EV adoption and wind power[1], representing ~35% shortfall in 2035 supply
- Magnetic REEs make up only 30% of REE volume, but they **account for over 80% of market value**[2]
- Demand for magnet REEs are driven by:
  - EV adoption
  - Wind turbines
  - Consumer electronics
  - Industrial motors
  - Consumer appliances
  - Other

1. https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/metals-and-mining/our-insights/powering-the-energy-transitions-motor-circular-rare-earth-elements#/
2. https://carboncredits.com/rare-earth-demand-to-triple-by-2035-can-the-u-s-catch-up-with-china/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Minas Americas Global Alliance Project

Minas Americas exhibits a ***richer, cleaner, magnet-REE system with confirmed ionic-adsorption behavior***, positioning Verde as an emerging leader among emerging South American ionic-clay REE developers.

Richer, cleaner, magnet-REE system_

Project	Minas Americas Global Alliance	Carina	
Location	Minas Gerais, Brazil	Goias, Brazil	
Stage	Early exploration	PFS	
Land package	~5,000 ha.	~6,000 ha.	
Mineralization	Ionic clay hosted	Ionic clay deposit	
MREO Grade	743ppm[1]	342ppm/283ppm[2] (Indicated/Inferred)	**2x higher**
Leachate (MREO)	Up to 278 mg/kg	~152 mg/kg	**> 80% higher**
TREO Grade	3,557 ppm[1]	1,572 ppm[2]/1,288 ppm[2] (Indicated/Inferred)	**~ 2-3x higher**
NdPr % of TREO	~19-24%	~ 20%	**Comparable**
Impurities	Low/no impurities (U/Th at or below detection)[3]	U/Th near detection levels[4]	**Cleaner leachate**
Enterprise value (C$)[5]	C$130M	C$620M	

1. Average grades of assay results released – see news release dated October 6, 2025.
2. https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/67b9c5dc15db73b34fcf2bf3/68dce56c790aa25b1f6cbf05_Carina_Project_Resource_Update_Oct1%2020205.pdf
3. https://investor.verde.ag/verde-agritech-confirms-ionic-adsorption-with-high-value-magnet-rare-earths-leachate-mreo-up-to-300-mg-kg-with-no-uranium-contaminant/
4. Aclara Resources NI 43-101Preliminary Economic Assessment Update Carina Rare Earth Element Project (pg 72)
5. As of October 21, 2025.

A closer look_

Head REO, DREO and NdPr % of DREO

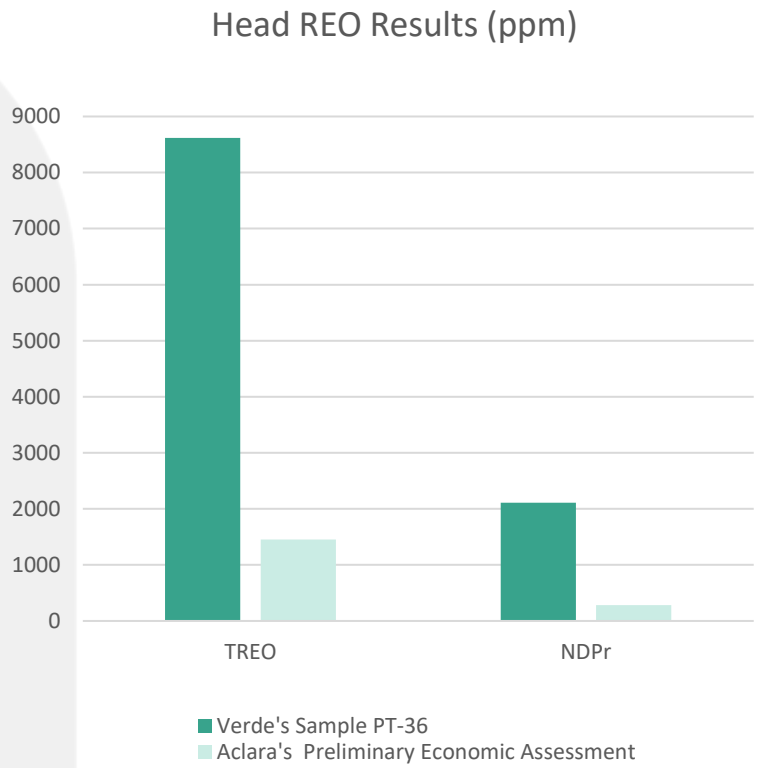


Figure 1 – Minas Americas vs. Carina - Head REO Results

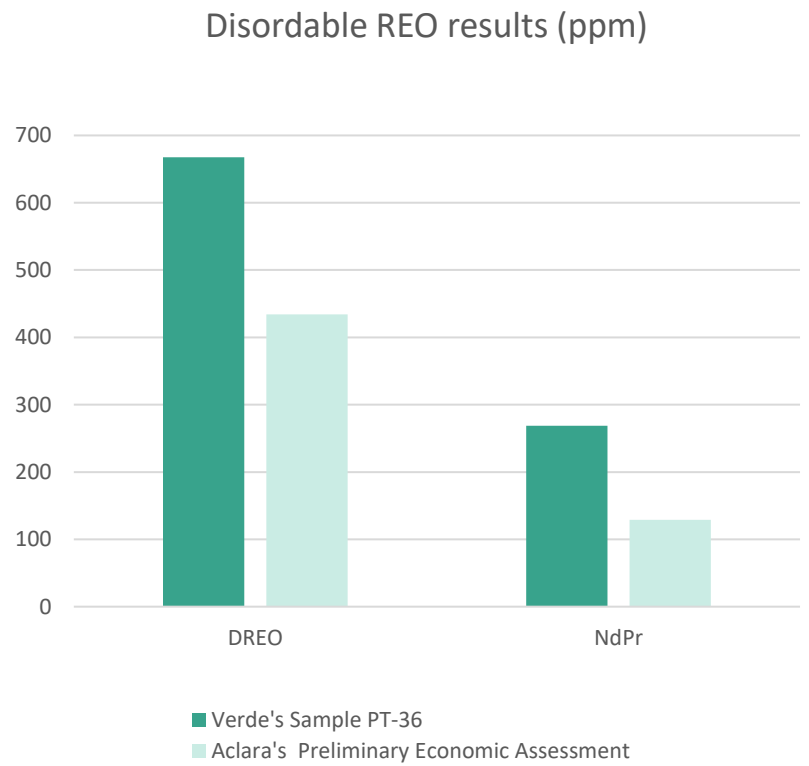


Figure 2 – Minas Americas vs. Carina - Disordable Results

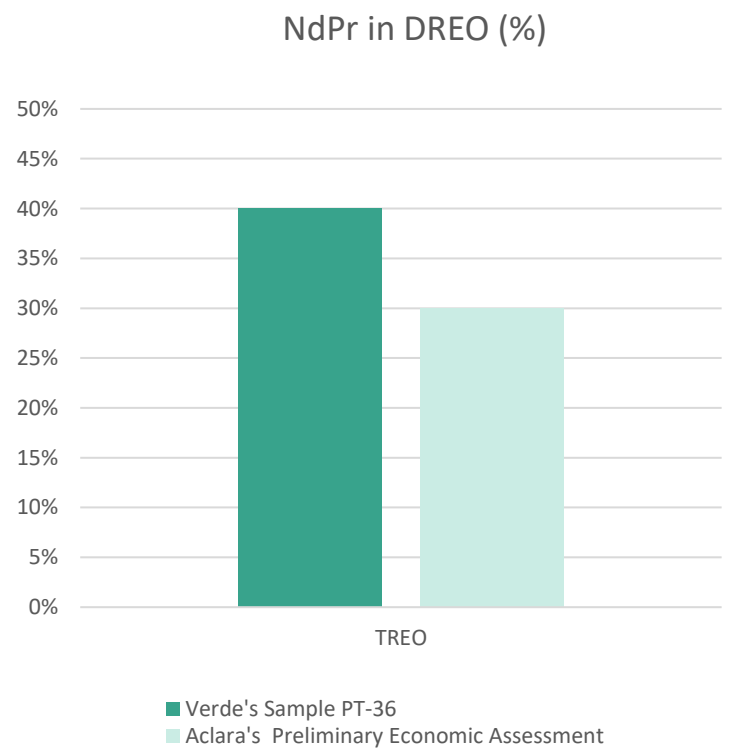


Figure 3 – Minas Americas vs. Carina – NdPr in DREO Results

Project trenching results_

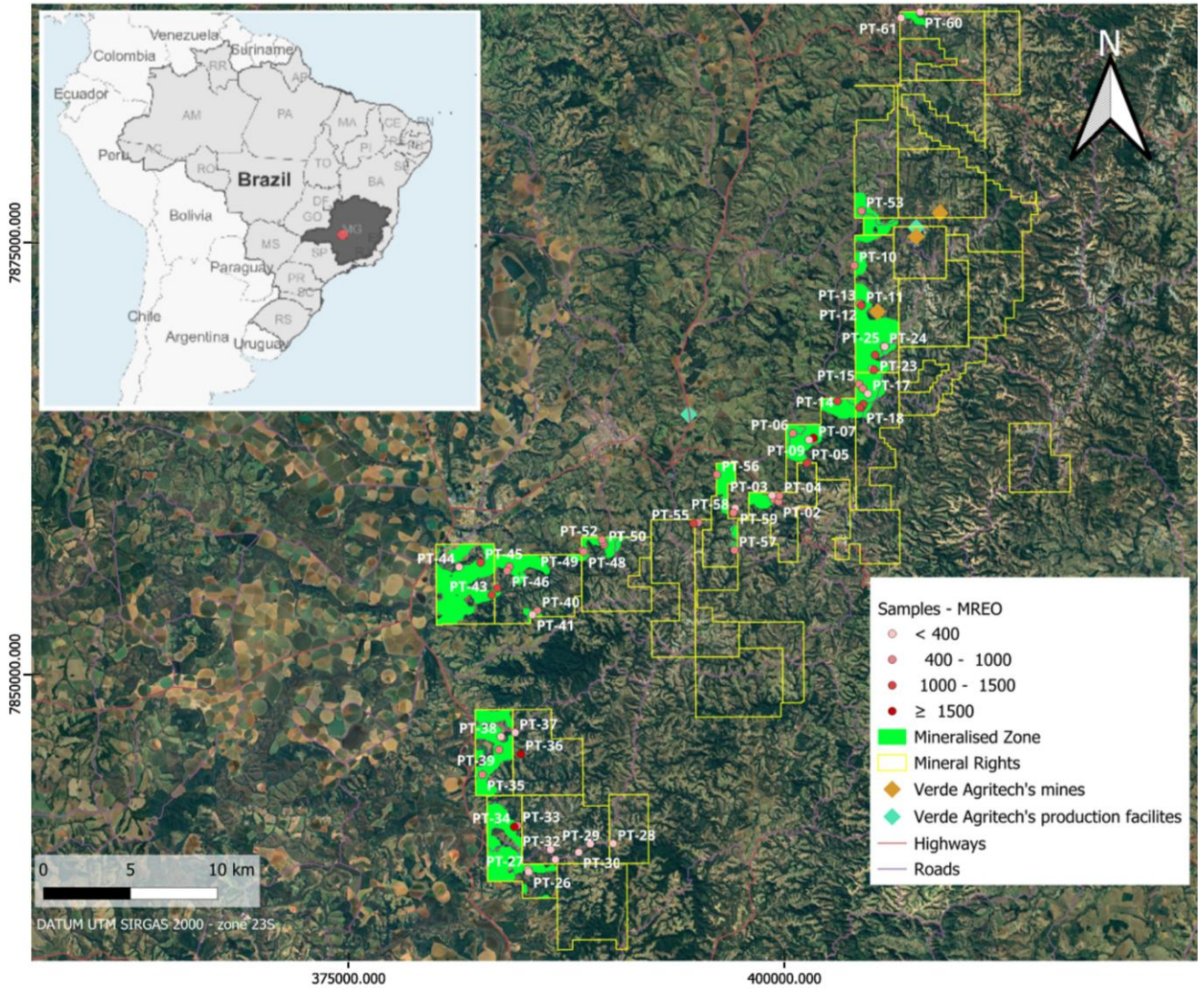
- Verde's assays demonstrate consistent enrichment in the heavy rare earths dysprosium (Dy) and terbium (Tb) that underpin high temperature, high coercivity magnets.
- In the 10 highest grade MREO trench samples (1,306–2,182 ppm MREO; 6,081–8,930 ppm TREO), dysprosium oxide ranges 35–60 ppm and terbium oxide 8–13 ppm, with standout samples at trench PT-34 pairing >2,100 ppm MREO with dysprosium oxide 53–60 ppm and terbium oxide 12–13 ppm.
- This persistent Dy/Tb presence alongside elevated NdPr strengthens the overall magnet rare earth basket quality.
- The 13 mineral claims are held by Verde and overlap with the Company's potash resources, which have been a part of the portfolio for more than a decade.

Minas Americas Global Alliance rare earths project_

District scale high-grade magnetic rare earths discovery in Minas Gerais, Brazil

Located in Alto Paranaiba, Minas Gerais, Brazil and covers ~5,500 hectares.

- Continuous clay hosted rare earth element (“REE”) mineralized zone across 13 permits
- REE mineralized zone delineated via integrated geological mapping, geochemistry and spectral/geophysical datasets, and confirmed by trench sampling.
- Recent work returned:
  - High-grade NdPr-rich samples return up to 8,930 ppm TREO and 2,182 ppm MREO.
  - 22 samples return > 1,000 ppm MREO



Initial exploration trench sample highlights_

Dominated by NdPr, with contributions from Dy and Tb

- **High-grade magnet rare earth tenor across a broad sample base**: 75 surface/trench samples average magnetic rare earth oxides (“MREO”) 743 ppm, with 54/75 ≥400 ppm, 22/75≥1,000 ppm and 7/75 ≥1,500 ppm MREO.
- **Total rare earths at meaningful surface tenor**: Total rare earth oxides (“TREO”) averages 3,532 ppm, median 3,148 ppm, with peak assays up to 8,930 ppm and 2,182 ppm MREO.

Table: Top 10 samples by MREO (incl. TREO, Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb)

					Oxide Total Grade (ppm)					
Channel	From	To	UTMN	UTME	TREO	MREO	Dy2O3	Nd2O3	Pr6O11	Tb4O7
PT-34	1	2	7841160.46	384496.15	8615	2182	60	1644	464	13
PT-34	0	1	7841160.46	384496.15	8930	2118	53	1592	461	12
PT-08	0	1	7863699.87	401672.16	8276	1816	48	1330	428	11
PT-12	0	1	7871455.52	404413.96	7669	1705	46	1251	398	10
PT-18	1	2	7865477.78	404446.44	7202	1676	46	1231	389	10
PT-36	0	1	7845380.34	384873.08	7181	1593	37	1198	350	9
PT-21	1	2	7867642.38	405141.50	7250	1507	49	1102	347	10
PT-45	0	1	7856478.40	382570.77	6418	1372	37	1026	300	8
PT-05	0	1	7862246.40	401300.48	6161	1327	35	972	313	8

- **Heavy rare earths confirmed**: Top 10 MREO samples carry dysprosium oxide ~35–60 ppm and terbium oxide ~8–13 ppm, reinforcing high coercivity magnet potential alongside NdPr.
- **Magnet critical balance**: Neodymium and praseodymium (NdPr) typically contribute on average ~19% of TREO within the samples tested, peaking at 24%, with dysprosium and terbium present in higher grade samples — supportive of high coercivity magnet feed.

Initial Drill Results_

Minas Americas Global Alliance exploration program

- All initial drill holes intersect continuous rare earth mineralization in weathered clays from surface and were still in mineralization at end of hole
- Best intercept: 14.2 metres from surface averaging 6,858 ppm TREO and 1,673 ppm MREO, including 6.0 metres at 8,013 ppm TREO and 1,941 ppm MREO in hole MAV_AD 002
- High dysprosium content, with Dy_2O_3 up to 86 ppm in the best drill intercepts, strengthening the Project's magnet rare earth profile
- Drill results confirm depth continuity of high-grade mineralization below PT-34 trench and materially increase confidence in expanding the broader mineralized footprint
- 200-hole drill program underway to support a maiden NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate

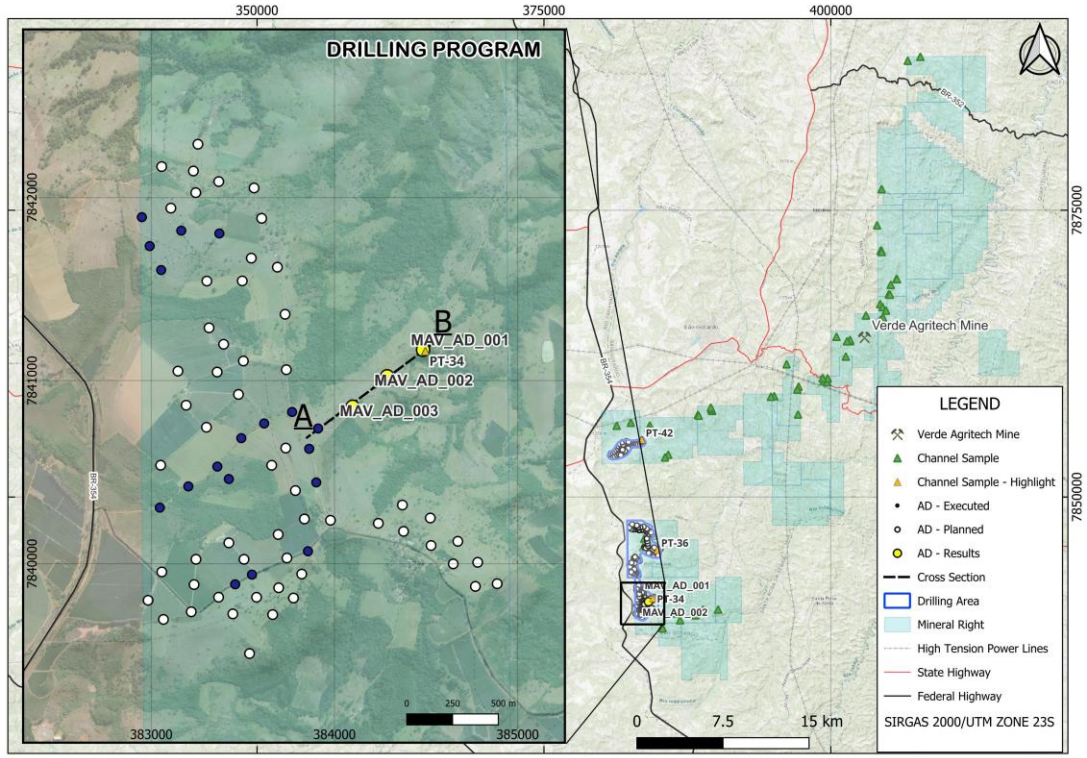


Figure: Project plan map showing significant intercepts from initial drilling

Hole ID	From	To	TREO (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	Nd_2O_3 (ppm)	Pr_6O_{11} (ppm)	Dy_2O_3 (ppm)	Tb_4O_7 (ppm)
MAV_AD_001	0	8.7	5,776	1,388	1,042	305	34	8
including	0	5.0	6,620	1,610	1,206	355	39	9
MAV_AD_002	0	14.2	6,858	1,673	1,248	370	45	10
including	4	10.0	8,013	1,941	1,241	355	53	10
MAV_AD_003	0	12.2	2,563	484	358	106	17	4
including	6	12.2	4,543	877	650	190	30	6

Project Initial Drilling Summary_

The first three drill holes were completed in the priority PT-34 target area. Key observations include:

- Consistent clay-hosted mineralization from surface or near surface down-hole in all holes;
- No significant groundwater issues, enabling efficient drilling and sampling;
- All holes were drilled vertically (90°); based on the current geological model of a gently undulating mineralized clay horizon, reported intervals are interpreted as true thickness;
- Samples were collected on 0.7 m to 1.2 m intervals and dispatched to SGS Geosol for major oxides (ICP-OES) and complete rare earth element analysis (ICP-MS).

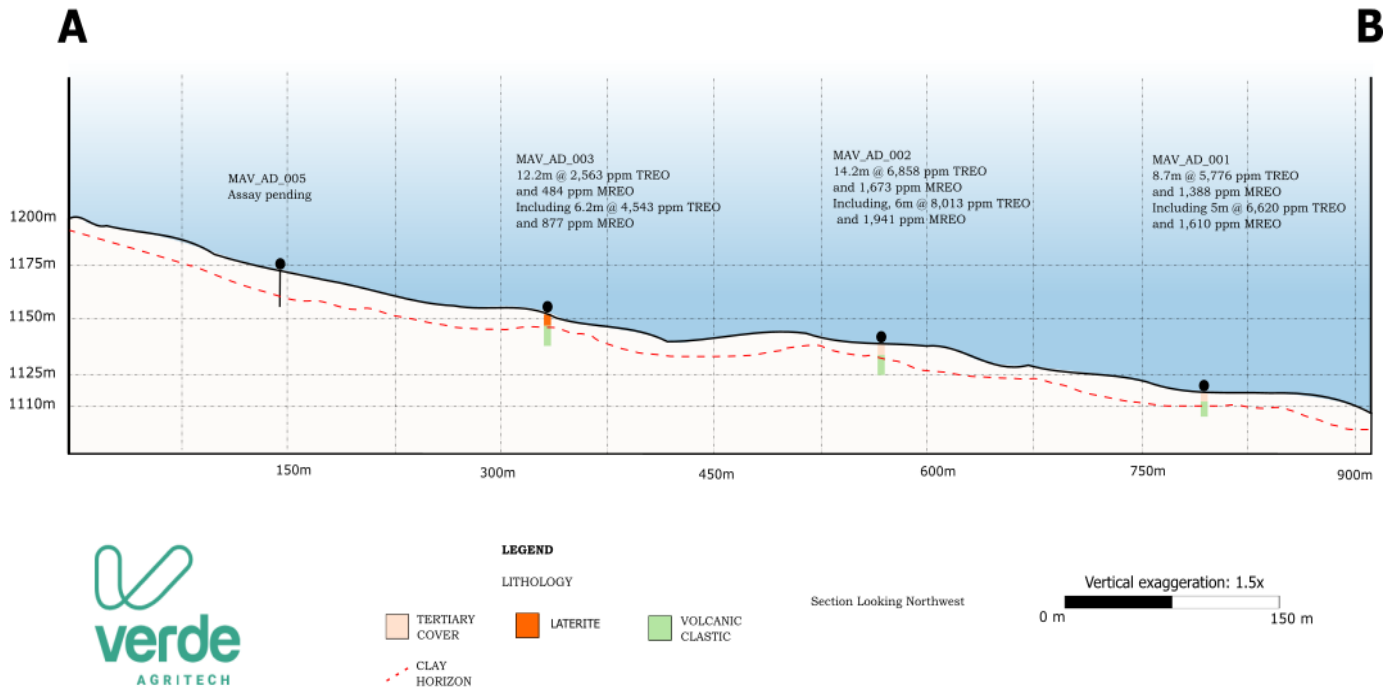


Figure: Cross section showing drill holes results

Ionic adsorption confirmation_

- **Best leachates** (0.5M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 30 min): up to 667 mg/kg of DREO (total desorbable rare earth oxide ("DREO")) and up to 278 mg/kg of magnetic rare earth oxide ("MREO") (Nd+Pr+Dy+Tb), **showing ionic adsorption behaviour** and demonstrating strong magnet-REE proportion in these initial tests.
- NdPr in leachate up to 268 mg/kg (PT-36), with Dy+Tb up to 9 mg/kg; multiple trenches exceed 150 mg/kg MREO in PLS.
- **High head grades** and laterally continuous: top MREO samples range 1,306–2,182 ppm, within 6,081–8,930 ppm TREO.
- **Ultra-low contaminants** in PLS: Th and U not detected in the best intervals; Fe and Al minimal, supporting selective ion-exchange.

Table 1 - Top Disordable Intervals

Project/Source	Basis	Head TREO (ppm)	Head MREO (ppm)	DREO in PLS (mg/kg)	MREO in PLS (mg/kg)	Nd_2O_3 (mg/kg)	Pr_6O_{11} (mg/kg)	Dy_2O_3 (mg/kg)	Tb_4O_7 (mg/kg)	Key impurity notes
PT-36	Trench (0–1 m)	7,181	1,593	667	278	209	59	7	2	Th & U ND; Fe ND
PT-34	Trench (1–2 m)	8,615	2,182	578	240	187	45	7	2	Th & U ND; Fe ND
PT-42	Trench (0–1 m)	4,605	1,096	383	167	129	33	4	1	Th ND (~3 mg/kg Th max); Fe ND

Notes: DREO and element grades above are measured directly in the primary leach solution (PLS) from ion-exchange tests; Head grades are from the same trench intervals. ND = not detected.

Table 2 - Weight Percent (Wt%) of Key Impurities in PLS for Top Disordable Intervals

Project/Source	Basis	Al (Wt%)	Ca (Wt%)	Fe (Wt%)	Ni (Wt%)	Th (Wt%)	U (Wt%)
PT-36	Trench (0–1 m)	0,00391	0,01508	<0,0002	0,000266	0,000259	<0,000004
PT-34	Trench (1–2 m)	0,00158	0,06842	<0,0002	0,00054	<0,00002	<0,000004
PT-42	Trench (0–1 m)	0,00338	0,00968	<0,0002	0,000781	0,000292	<0,000004

First SGS screen is conservative_

- What we did: To keep that diagnostic clean and comparable, a short leach was run (0.5 M ammonium sulfate, ~30 minutes) on the screened material and then read the dissolved rare earths in the solution to answer the question “Are the rare earths ion adsorbed and therefore readily exchangeable?” It did not attempt to maximize extraction.
- What this test demonstrates: The test shows the rare earths come off the clay under very gentle conditions, and “bad” elements like uranium and thorium barely show up.
- Why the numbers look conservative: This was a single, short wash at one recipe—no multi-stage leaching, no tuning of pH, time, temperature, or reagent strength, and no special prep to expose more sites. In real plants, you run several washes in sequence and tune all those knobs, which typically lifts recoveries.

What’s next: Stage two metallurgical work for Verde’s PEA will therefore implement multi-stage, counter current leaching and washing sequences, pH/ionic strength profiling, residence time optimization, and dispersion control. The objective is to translate the first SGS screen, which is conservative, into materially higher extractions of NdPr, Dy and Tb in line with commercial ionic clay practice—while preserving the clean impurity profile indicated by the SGS screen.

Project accelerated timeline_

The project's mineralized zone lies within concessions that form part of Verde's long held potash property package, where the Company has operated for over 15 years—a platform that materially reduces start up friction, specifically as it related to:

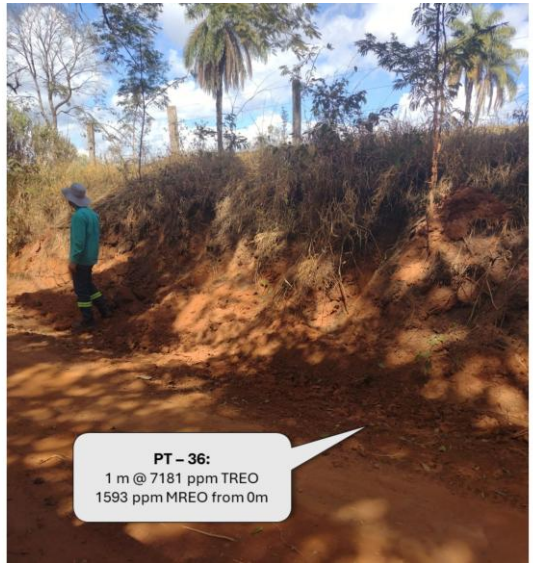
- **People**: In house, multidisciplinary teams ready for mapping, sampling and drilling; rapid field to decision cadence.
- **Equipment**: Drill rigs, vehicles, field equipment and integrated IT systems for fast data capture.
- **Laboratory**: Verde's lab supports sample preparation, scout assays and metallurgical screening in parallel with external labs—shortening cycles and de risking flowsheet choices.
- **Execution Experience**: In the same region, Verde has brought two mines into production and built two large scale industrial plants that are operating today.
- **Regional infrastructure**: Roads, bridges and high voltage power to site have been significantly upgraded by Verde, avoiding years of typical infrastructure lead time

Project next steps_

- Commenced initial drill program, 3 drill rigs planned.
- Flowsheet test work are underway.
- Report initial drill and trench results, drilling continues.

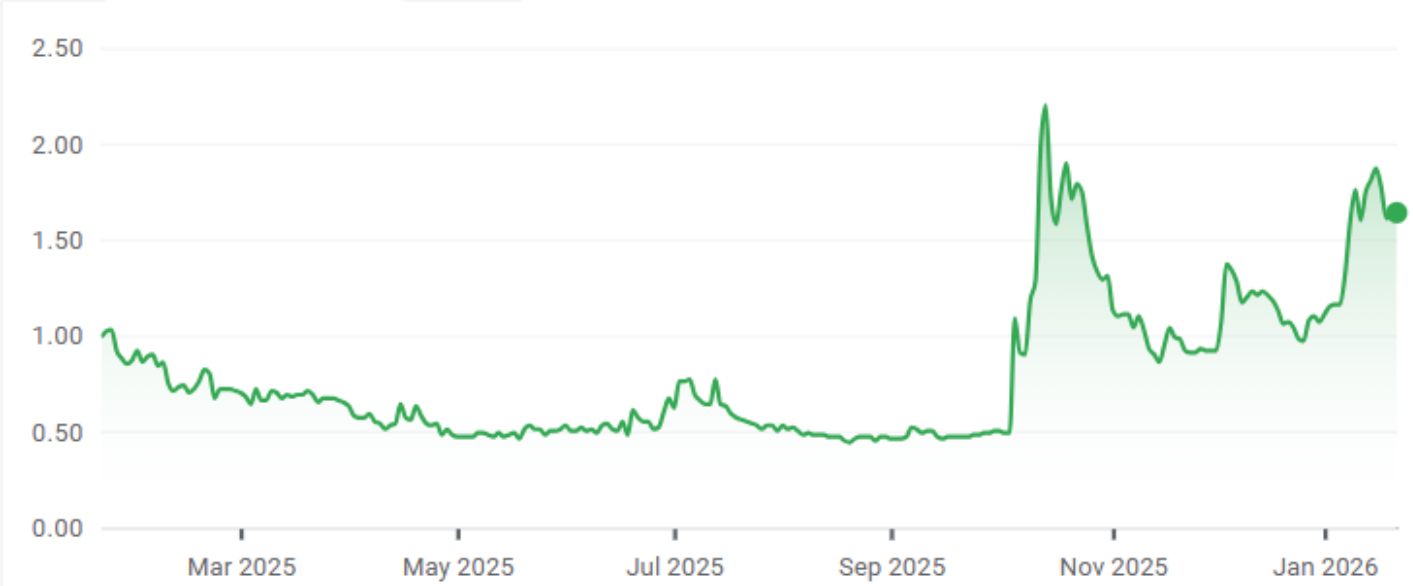
"This discovery demonstrates a rare earth mineralized zone of considerable size and coherence across our mineral rights. The combination of TREO and MREO enrichment highlights a compelling growth opportunity. We are now preparing to advance the project through a Board review to identify the best path forward to unlocking the project's full potential."

Cristiano Veloso
Founder and CEO



Capital structure_

The following securities are outstanding, as of November 13, 2025:



Exchanges – TSX: NPK | OTCQX - VNPKF	
Shares - basic	52,669,724
Stock options	4,810,631
Shares – fully diluted	57,480,355
Share price (Jan 22, 2025)	C$162
Market cap (Jan 22, 2025)	C$86.4 million
Cash and receivables	~ C$11.5 million
52-week high/low	C$2.73/C$0.44
30-day average volume	227k

Upcoming catalysts_

Why Verde, and why now?

1. Complete Board review of MAGA rare earths project (Q4 2025) ✓
2. Announce initial drill exploration program and mobilize drills to site (Q4 2025) ✓
3. Confirm ionic clay mineralization together w/ leachate impurity and radiological screening (Q4 2025) ✓
4. Complete initial drill program and trenching and release assays (Q4 2025) ✓
5. Complete initial drill program and trenching, release assays (Q4 2025) and ANSTO test (Q1 2026)
6. Publish maiden mineral resource estimate (Q1 2026)
7. Publish preliminary economic assessment (PEA) (Q2 2026)

Thank you_

verde
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TSX: **NPK** | OTCQX: **VNPKF**

Brazil - mining friendly jurisdiction – low geopolitical risk_

US$43B
Mining export value[1]

204,000
Direct mining jobs (2023)[2]

FRASER INSTITUTE

BRAZIL
#4 Investment Attractive Index

Latin America &
the Caribbean Region

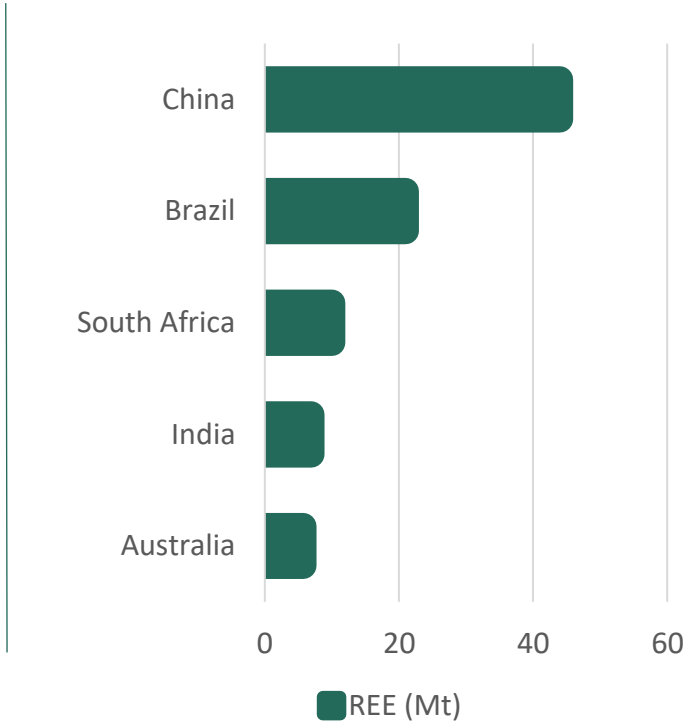
Fraser Institute Global Survey
Rankings (2023)

>50% of Brazil
is geologically mapped, offering opportunities for mining growth[3]

90+
Mineral commodities produced[2]

23% of global rare earth reserves[4]

Rare Earths World Reserves



Source: US Geological Survey (2024)

(1) Source: https://www.statista.com/topics/7287/mining-in-brazil/#topicOverview
(2) Source: https://ibram.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/1677590829_dead89_14141_kpmg_brazil_country_mining_web_digital_v2-1.pdf
(3) Source: https://www.trade.gov/market-intelligence/brazil-mining-sector
(4) Source: https://www.mining.com/web/rare-earth-startups-eye-slice-of-1-billion-bounty-from-brazil/